thirty three thoseand dollars, (\$10,583,009,) making an aggregate of fifty-seven milsix hundred and sixty-seven dollars and

righty-two cents, (957,631,667,82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of five mill eight hundred and twenty-eight thousan I one handred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$5,828,121 05.) and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninetytwo dollars and seventy three cents, (\$10, 547,092 73) making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen milfions three hundred and seventy-five thou sand two humfred and fourteen dellars and thirty-nine cents, (\$16,375,214 37). extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans beretofore made fo those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of pub-

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor, at last, on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stunulus to agriculture and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds)
a system of specific duties is best adapted, I
strongly recommend to Congress the adoption
of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability

The question of the continuance of the Sub treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. It continued important modifications of it appear to be in-

For further details and views on the above and other matters connected with commerce. the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. No direct aid has been given by the Ger eral Government to the improvement of ag-riculture, except by the expenditure of small

sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemic analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my

opinion, wholly inadequate.

To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to ex ten I his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in con-vention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which, the latwill shortly apply for the admission of Cali formis into the Union, as a sovereign State, Should such be the case, and should their rions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believe ! at no very distant period, present the neclees for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundation in such principles, and organizing its powers in such tierm, as to them shall seem mos likely to effect their safety and happiness, By awaiting their action, all causes of m

ensures may be avoided, and confidence and

kind feeling preserved. With a view of main-

taining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should obstain from the introdu tion of those exciting topics of a sectional fil apprehensions in the public mind; and ropest the solemn warning of the first and uses illustrous of my predecessors against femishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations. A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the eastom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest p practicable. The collector proceeded over-land, and advices have not yet been received of his accival at San Francisco. Meanwhile is is understood that the customs have coning under the military authority, as they ware in ler the administration of my predecessor It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the athink fit to authorize,) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting approprintions for the improvement of its rivers

A party engaged on the coast surver, was sul harbors. stched to Oregon in January last. left Care to the latest advices, they had not ornin ; and directions have been givento theth as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites or the two light-houses and the barns authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and degranaeous sites for light-houses on that coast or second or for light-houses on that coast, to speedy e-

our rapidly increasing commerce.

Thave transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Sait Lake; and have caused to be appointed sub agents in the valleys of the ers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse

over the new Territories
I recommend the establishment of a branch migt in California, as it will, in my humble engage t in mining, as well as to the Govern-

mant in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be orguized by Congress, to examine and decide most the validity of the present subsisting [and titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishmout of offices of Sucveyor General in New M-xi-s, Celifornia and Oregon, and for the surveying and beinging in o market the public lands of them Territories. Those lands, remain in position and difficult of access, on that the disposed of on terms liberal to aff, but respecially favorable to the carly em-

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposites in Califor-nia may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an oppurtunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be aportant to the success of mining as o agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and har bors, and those of Oregon, afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise, in a few years, large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditions rhich the nature of the country will admit should be opened, within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters o the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacifie. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable conventions lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis points to a railroad as that which, if practic-able, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, it in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, i ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be fea-sible, and if it be found to be so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend as a preliminary measure a careful reconnoissance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construc-

tion and support. For further views of these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce

may render necessary.

An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bu reau of Topographical Engineers, accompa-nies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its de-tence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requi But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficacy, from the condition in which it stood before the addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable considerable ation of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western posts, as proposed in the accompanying re-port of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect of rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff comm views of the Secretary of War, on this sul ject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occaioned by service, have become unfit to per form their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and an act of justice, due from a grate-ful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have, on all occasions, pursued a course of strict neutrality, in acrelance with the policy of our Government.

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be em-

I invite your attention to the recommen ation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Navy, in lishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for actual and effect-ual service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war steamers, and in regard to th ontracts for the transportation of the United States' mails and the operation of the sys-

tem upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14th,
1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law : but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of the post office aws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions, in a great degree, ineffetual, More particular and efficient provision by law is

required on this subject. The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, pro-duced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panasia to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly be-

oning to the mail a rvice.
It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress. ther a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more perticularly on the letter carrespondence. This should be reletter correspondence. This should be re-lieved from the sajust burthen of transport-ing and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be useds from the treasury. I confi-dently believe that a shange may safely be used, reducing all sizes, better nostage to made, reducing all single letter postage to the uniform rate of five cests, regardless of distance, without thereby impasing any great-er tax on the treasury than would constitute er tax on the treasury than world constitute a very moderate compensation to this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entrely, it sams probable that no demand on the treasury would result from the propo ed

reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is sub-

mitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last seesion of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its risions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster Goneral; and it was made the duty of the Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms an schedules for collecting in statistical tale under proper heads, such information mines, agriculture, commerce, manufac education and other topics, as would exhi a full view of the pursuits, industry, educaduties enjoined upon the Census Board, thus established, having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carry-ing into effect the provision of the Constitu-tion which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within

the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not, on that account, the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislature and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National metropolis, the cieral interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name i bears, its claims to the fostering care of Constrength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its Connal guardians, and command their fa-

vorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the consti-tution ordains that " all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of Senate and House of Representatives." The executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Hav-ing performed that duty, the executive department of the government cannot rightful-ly control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the

President for approval. The check provided by the constitution in the clause conterring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Re-public. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases as where it may become necessary to defend the executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation By cautiously confining this remedy within neous exposition of the framers of the constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, tors and representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the representatives of the states and the people is guaran tied by the constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their

By holding the representative responsible only to the people and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself, truly, a component part of the so-vereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the executive and judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire eliminaordinate branch to encroachmnet upon an

With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution— with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States, which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children, and with the aid of that overroling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a cen tury, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert uld be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me imposed, and the po-by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR. Washington, Dec. 4th, 1849.

The Iron Workers' Convention at Albany, on Wednesday last, comprised delegates from Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It appeared by the testimony of the delegates, that the gress, ROBERT C. WINTHROP received 5405, iron trade is suffering to an unexampled and Howeni Corn 2596 votes. Four memthe testimony of the delegates, that the degree by being brought into competition bers only gave a uniform vote at every voting, as will, if persisted in, utterly put an end to its production in this country. Reso-NATHAN F. DIXON and GEORGE G. KING. Pittsburg conventions were adopted.

Clemens is probably the youngest mem-ber of the United States Senate. He was once an editor of a paper in North Alabathe Legislature. In 1843, we think, when there was some apprehension that Texas would be invaded by the Mexicans, he raised a body of men and offered his services on Thursday, the 20th inst, in his 68th year.

OLD DAN TUCKER.—We have seldom Franklit in their what celebrated for his views respecting the nual meeting at Niblo's Theatre, on Friday, implicitly than was evinced by a matter of nual meeting at Niblo's Theatre, on Friday, fact witness on a riot trial case down east.

to Houston. The hero of Sun Jacinto re-

## from Washington.

CONGRESS SENATE.-Messrs. Jufferson Davis

reune were appointed a committee Mr. Dickinson presented a me he chamber of sommerce rest mey's project of a railroad. Mr. Cass offered a resolu

o the expediency of sus

Mr. Foote gave not for California De Mr. Bradbur n, calling rtments ad over.

> re was read, and orast session. Laid on the taas offered a resolution to draw

sage of the President was read and d to be printed. he Speaker announced several communications from the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27 .- SENATE .- The first ffered a resolution, calling for correspon-

Falls of Ningara.

Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, gave notice of

The Vice President presented communica one from the War, Treasury, and Navy

Departments. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, gave notice of his stention to introduce a bill to indemnify lorida for expenses incurred in relation to enators to be elected by the people. he above propositions were laid over or re-

After a short Executive session, the Senadjourned to Monday. House.-The resolution upon rules was so odified as to adopt the last year's rules un-

he rules was appointed.
The President's Message was referred to ommittee of the Whole Mr. Sackett, of New York, proposed that This produced a warm discussion between Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Giddings, respecting the course of the former gentle-man. Mr. Winshrop charged Mr. Giddings made long speeches. Mr. Sackett's resolu on was lost, and a resolution by Mr. Burt, South Carolina, that the Speaker appoint the Committees was adopted. Adjourned

## The last ballot for Speaker. The following are the names of the voters

G. Brown, Wm. J. Brown, Buel, Burt, J. Cable. George Albert Caldwell, Carter, but his COUNTRY." Wm. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, mick, Disney, Dunham, Edmunson, Ewing eatherstone, Fitch, Puller, Gerry, Gilmere, Jorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson sham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, T. .. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holiday, Howard, Hubbard, loge, A. Johnson, R. W. uson, G. W. Jones, Kaoffman, La Sere, Littlefield, J. Mann, Mneon, McClernabil, M'Donald, McDowell, McLaoshan McLane, McMullin, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Milson, Norris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaselee, Potter. Powell, Rich on, Stelson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Wan. Thompson. Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wal-Welborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey,

Wildrick and Young-102.
For Mr. Winthrop-Mesers. Alexander, er, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Brigge. Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, The. B Butler, Jos. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Cassey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncau, Alex. Erans, fampion, Hay, Hayler, Jackson, J. L. chison, Kerr, Daniel P. King, Jas. G. King. White, Williams, Wilson-FOR MR. WILMOT-Mesers, Allen. Booth. Jurkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King,

FOR A. H. STEPHENS-Mr. E. C. Cabell For Mr. STRONG-Messrs. Cleveland, Do-

r and Peck—3.

For Mr. Colcock—Mr. Holmes-FOR MR. MOREHEAD-Messrs. Morton Owen, Stephens and Toombs-4.
FOR MR. DURKEE-Mr. Wilmot-1, FOR MR. POTTER-Mr. Wood-1. FOR MR. BOTD-Mc. Woodward-1.

At the 63 votings for Speaker in Conwith foreign iron, which is admitted at so viz: OKEN FOWLER, of Massachusetts; WIL-Vermont; and ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, of EXANDER, JAMES BROOKS, LORENZO BUR-SENATOR CLEMENS.-The Mobile Her- ROWS, and ORSAMUS B. MATTERON, voted and, in noticing the election of Mr. J. 61 times for Mr. WINTHROP, once for HUGH, Clemens as U. S. Senator from Alabama, WHITE of N. Y. and once for Mr. STANLY romise votes.

DEATH OF WM. MILLER, THE PROPHET.

## done Brown

t the same thing, after all. THE GALAXY

Middlebury, January 1, 1850.

The President's Message.

The anxiety which has so long been felt to see the first annual message of Gen. TAYLOR. is at length gratified, and that important state paper has now found its way, probably, to ev ery town and hamlet in the land. It is not a all doubtful, to our mind, how the people at large will regard it, and that it will do much to strengthen the Administration and inspire hich was adopted, and the seats confidence, especially, in its head, seems altogether certain.

We have no hesitation in saying that a me sage so nearly carrying out the purpose for document at once so lucid, so comprehensive so frank, and so marked by executive talent solution was with a view to the establish- and efficiency-has never been laid before nent of the States of California, Deseret, Congress and the country, since the days of the earlier Presidents.-President TAYLOR's ence respecting Santa Fe and Texas.

Mr. Felch, of Michigan, presented a resource in favor of a ship canal around the political friends are justly proud of this does ment—confirming, as it does, all the best hopes they entertained of him, during the canvant political friends are justly proud of this docuthat preceded his election, and fully justifying s intention to introduce a bill to establish a their confidence in his integrity, executive Board to settle claims against the govern- ability, and sound conservative principle. His views are explicitly stated—though, to a

Congress in which the Opposition have a majority in both branches, without any indiscreet attempt to urge his measures, execut as reason and the best interests of the country are on he Seminoles. Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, their side. A TARIFF of specific duties, not gave notice of his intention to propose an a- merely for the purpose of revenue, but to enendment of the constitution, requiring the courage home industry, is distinctly recommended,in opposition to that at present in force. The repeal or modification of the Sub-Treasury-a judicious system of Internal Improve ments-economy in the expenditures of gov ernment-the admission of California, with its I January 15, and a committee of nine upon | Free Constitution -- the more effectual suppression of that "barbarous traffic," the slave trade -the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus and of a Railroad totle Pacific, acros he Committees of the House be chosen by the continent—the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau-a reduction of the rates of postage-and other measures of like public utility, are strongly approved by the President, with making false statements against him. and recommended to the attention of Congress. Messes. Schenck, Holmes and Giddings, Above all, his sound, conservative views of the powers belonging to the several branches of the government; his just and strictly constitutional interpretation of the Veto Power; and his noble and patriotic devotion to the UNION - with which the Message, considering the present state of affairs at Washington, sublimely concludes cannot fail to impress upon the the sixty-third and last ballot for Speaker mind of every reader that our present Chief Magistrate is eminently worthy of the place lego had been seized, Fon Ma. Conn-Mesers. Albertson, Ashe, he occupies, and entirely faithful to the deter-Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bis-mination he has expressed to be a President of sel, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert the WHOLE PEOPLE,—" with nothing to serve

Treasury presents an able exposition of the prove an alibi, and that the prosecution is a Whig doctrines of Protection, and of the impracticable character of the Sub Treasury, in its present form. We regret that we have not room for this document—which is somewhat length completed, and the act of incorlonger than the President's Message. We poration having been amended so that the shall try to find a place for some of the more important parts of it next week.

Little was done in Congress last week, will be attempted until the Holidays are over-

No INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA .-Petitions are now circulating designed to induce Congress to suspend diplomatic inalston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Ba tercourse with Austria, "by reason of its tyranny, its barbarous punishments, its sanguinary atrocities and judicial murders in Hungary, Austria and Italy."

----We hope so absurd a proposition will never be seriously entertained-much proval or disapproval of any particular government or its measures.

THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR, for the new vear, opens with an excellent array of contributors and a great variety of interesting that William H. Allen, the country district "pleasant yet mournful to matter to Farmers and to general readers school boy-the son of an honest, industrious while as soldiers and citizen popular correspondent of the Cultivator, com.

popular correspondent of the Cultivator, com.

mences a new series of scientific articles (in the January number), which will undoubtedly excite much attention among those interested

D., President of Girard College. Let this bravery as soldiers, their efficiency as officers and their patriotism as Republicans mers' sons to study hard and behave well; and Freemen, and we reflect with pleasure upon the fact that our own and a sister state have shown in other ways then mere in due time.—Gospet Banner. in agricultural pursuits. Mr. HOLBROOK, of in due time. - Gospet Banner. Brattleboro, continues to write for this journal-contributing to the present number an article on the "Doings of the Smithsonian Institution." A splendid "Pictorial Cultivaent to all subscribers.-L. Tuckes, Proprie- \$50,000.-N. Y. paper. tor, Albany-LUTHER TUCKER and SANlutions similar to those of the Trenton and Pittsburg conventions were adopted.

NATHAN F. DIXON and GEORGE C. RING.

of Rhode Island, did the same, with the exponentions were adopted.

NATHAN F. DIXON and GEORGE C. RING.

FORD HOWARD, Editors. Terms, \$1 a year ception of the 59th vote; and HENRY P. At
—7 copies \$5—15 copies, \$10.

> HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for Janua ry, is improved in outward appearance, and re--(on the 59th.) and last vote previous to the tains all the interest and value of former numbers .- WM. H. Dietz, Proprietor, 109 Nas- course she did! It stands to reason. sau St., New York.

Fresh and Tired, by R. A. Clarke, E. A. STANSBURY, Burlington The Retriever, by T. Hinckley, JOHN PECK,

Study from Nature, by C. F. Blauvelt, W. H. LYON, Rutland. Allston's Outlines, GEO. B. SHAW, Burling-

-The best work distributed (which cost \$1500.) entitled "The Wages of War," by H P. Gray, was drawn by Joun Born, Lovell,

## LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City. NEW YORK, Dec. 25. The steamship Empire City arrived from Chagres this forenoon, with California news to the 16th ult., brought to Parama by the steam-ship Panama. She brought 256 passeagers and \$500.000 in gold dust, that were transferred to the Empire City across the Isthmus. The gold is chiefly consigned to parties in New York. She brought no mail, but it was left to come by the steamer Falcon. John P. Hoff, which such a communication is designed-a a passenger, is a bearer of despatches to the

The Panama left bark St. Mary at Acapulco, 90 days from Panama, at Acapulco. Sixty persons were waiting at Mazatlan for passage to San Francisco. The overland trains that left last summer have all arrived out safely.

An election was held in California in Novem-

ber, to vote under the new constitution for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of Congress, and of the State Legislature. The general impression was that P. H. Burnet would be elected Governor. The election at San Francisco run in favor of Rodman Pierce and George Wright for members of Congress. The Shorcham, Cornwall, New Have entire democratic ticket succeeded in San Makton, Waltham, Panton, V

Col. Sutter, whig candidate for Governor, ran also on the peoples ticket. It is now said to be clear that T. Butler King would not be elected U. S. Senator. The Legislature contains a large democratic majority. The chances now stand in favor of Wm. McKendree Gwin

Great activity prevailed at San Francisco, and buildings were rapidly going up. Car-penters are paid \$16 per day. Sacramento city is growing. The rainy season had commenced. The roads to the mines are nearly impassable. The Juba River rose five feet. It was thought there would be much suffering

Gold continued plentiful as ever. The steamer Senator is running on the Sacramen-

MURDER THAL-At Worcester, William E. Knowlton is oatrial, for the musder of Miss S. Knowlton, a girl 12 years old, at Uxbridge, on the 31st of January last, by cutting her throat with a razor, which is said to have

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th .- Advices from Nicaragua to the 6th of Nov. have been received. They announce that it is quite certain that it is the intention of the British Charge d'Affaires on the Pacific Coast of Central America. to take possession of that portion which com-mands the Pacific end of the central canal through Nicaragua. All the islands in the

It was reported that a general revolution had broken out at Costa Rica

CFMr. SETH GAGE, of Dracut, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of being concerned

malicious one.

National Life Insurance Company. company could go into operation with a smaller amount of capital, the subscription is rapidly filling up to the required amount, and business is now about to comit will be seen-neither house having been in mence under a board of the most expeardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, it will be seen-neither house having been in mence under a board of the most expe-Sawtelle, F. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stan-session but two days. Nothing of importance rienced directors and safe financiers we have among us. The success of this

much needed company in this State, is no longer doubtful -Freeman. BREACH OF PROMISE .-- In the Washington County (Vt.) Court, recently, Mr. A. Atherton has been mulcted in \$300 for not marrying-as he promised he woulda Miss Sanborn. Both reside in Water-

PROGRESS OF AN AUGUSTA BOY .- An ment. Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedly, Gott, Barry, tion that holds three millions of Slaves, solved on kaving an education. He began of territory, we cannot believe that the same his studies in the chimney corner and then legislative tribunal would be willing of seo. G. King, John A. King, Levin, Hor- and is by no means innocent with respect advanced to one of our New England school show itself ungrateful townsts those dis by no means innocent with respect and wanced to one of our New England school and wanterson, McGaughey, McGaughey, McGaughey, McGaughey, McGaughey, Morehead, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Oirs, Outlaw, Phenix, Pitman. Punam. Reynolds, Risley. Rockwell, Rose. Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Sylvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stally, T. Steepherd, Sylvester, Spalding, Sprague, Spra Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Sylsester, Spalding, Sprague, Stauly, T. Steshens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton,

Tork, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, From this he was elected Professor in burgh Volunteers to prefer Dickinson College, Pa., where he had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him.

The papers now inform us that he has just been elected President of Girard College, in Philadelphia—the most magnificent and the richest College in the United States. So that William H. Allen, the country district.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK .- The papers inform the public that the editor of the Kent News, published at Charlestown, Md., had the good fortune, a few days since, to lead with foreign iron, which is admitted at so viz ORES DARD and JAMES MEACHAM, of low a rate of duty under the tariff of 1846. LIAM HEBARD and JAMES MEACHAM, of tor," of 32 pages, is sent as a New Year's pres-

We know a number of editors in Mass-

heard of an instance of more beautiful in their papers the proceeding

doing when you was one of the question ked by the District Attorney. "They was a-singing," replied the wit-

"Singing!" exclaimed the public pros-ecutor; what were they singing about?" "I don't know, I'm sure, but they wa singing, anyhow."

"Well, what was it? What were th saying? What did they seem to be tal ing about?"
"Wall, as for as I recollect," repl the witness, "they was talkin' abed

man of the name of Mr. Tucker, who fused to come home to his tea! This supreme specimen of ignora and simplicity convulsed the whole co

Meeting of the Plattsburgh Voluntee Pursuant to a call published in the V geones Vermonter and Middlebury Gala some two hundred of the Plattsburgh V unteers assembled at the City Hall, in V rennes at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thur he 13th inst., for the purpose of tal neasures to obtain a pension from the Ger eral Government, for their services at the battle of Plattsburgh.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of I. Buttolen, Esq., President, and E. W. Blassbell, Jr., Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. F. Leav-TT, and the Call was read by the Secreta-

After some discussion by Messrs. Dem-The Panama let out Co. All 200 passengers bound for Panama. She also met a brig 90 days from Panama, at Acapulco. Sixty of Cornwall, and other gentlemen, on motion of N. Rose, Esq., of Waltham, a list of the names of such as were present at the battle of Plattsburgh, in 1814, together with the names of the several to peared that the following towns !

County were represented. Ferrisburgh, Addison, Vergennes tol, Whiting, Starksboro'. Orwell, and Bridport.
On motion of Samuel Shepp

the following gentlemen were committee of supervision: to ex reports of other committees, and Petition to the General Governs ting forth the claims of the

olunteers. Leonard Deming, of Midd ebur O. W. Burnham, of Lincoln, Dan'l Twitchell, of New Haven Shubael Wales, of Weybridge, Geo. Wilmarth, of Addis On motion of Austin Smith, of the following gentlemen were app muittee on resolutions . Heary H. Prime, I. Buttelph, L. Deming E. W. Blaisdell, Jr. On motion the meeting adjour

past I o'clotk, P. M. AFTERNOON. Mored, by Austin Dana of Corn a Committee of two be appointed town in the County, here repres ocure a l st of the names of st as have deceased or who now r in the limits of their respective were known to have been in se battle of Plattsburgh, and to the Serretary, on or b-fore the I

Which motion was adopted a wing committee were appoint

Ferrisburgh, Wm. Allen, Hart Middlebury, Zachens

Shoreham, E. B. Hill, Ashhel Culin. Monkton, Wm. Elliott, Chas. Dean. Starksboro', Hibbard Morrill, Ira Went-Beidport, Hiran Frost, Chas. R. Derby.

Cornwall, Jesse Ellsworth, Orin Field. Lincoln, Thomas Briggs, Albert Beech. Addison, Wm. Whitford, Geo. Wil-Weybridge, Enoch Sprague, Asaph Hav-

Waltham, Geo, Fisher, Newton Rose, Panton, S. Sheppard, N. Spaulding. Orwell, Roswell Bottum, jr., Wm. R.

Whiting, Asaph Hubbard, Whitfield Walker. Beistol, John M. Ellsworth, Abram New Haren, Isane Buttolph, B. M. The Committee on resolution rape

the following :
Resolved, That the patriotism which bits itself in action, is superior to patr ism by profession. That he who voluntarushes to his country's rescue in her h of need-and perits life in her defence. moment's notice, without wairing the emony of a regular enlistment, is as deser ing a nation's gratifude and bounty. who seeks the bubble reputation at the ca non's mouth," under the pay of Govern-

Resolved, That when we recognise th liberality of our rulers towards those which have fought in defence of new accession

how to appreciate the vale

Prof. Norron, of Yale College, formerly a and independent Kennebec farmer, Mr. lament their death—we cannot forget their popular correspondent of the Cultivator com Jonathan Allen—is William H. Allen. L.L. urbanity of manner, their promptness and words, that their conduct on that occasion was such as met their entire approval,

Resolved, That when our country is engaged in war, and is invaded by a foreign foe, it is the duty of every citizen to give his best services to repel such invasion. muzzle the mouth of the ox that treateth out

the corn. The above Resolutions were

achusetts who wouldn't take twice that as mount for the lady they each "led to Hymen's altar."—Beston Post.

We'll bet a silver tooth-pick that the Colonel's 'better-half' looked over his shoulder and dictated that sentence. Of

Voted, that the Editors of newspaper Rutland, Addison, Chittenden and OLD DAN TUCKER.—We have seldom Franklin Counties be requested to publish

E. W. BLAISBELL, J., Sec'y.